

Appendix

Our Communist Enemy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STYLES BRIDGES

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 23, 1960

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the action of the Communist-inspired mobs in Japan raises once more the question of whether the American people are fully aware of the real threat of world communism. Are we losing all over the world because of the actions of a minority group in various free nations?

We have spent over \$70 billion since 1946 on various forms of foreign aid in order to "win friends and influence people" outside the Iron Curtain and I have voted for mutual security appropriations in support of the President's program.

Mr. George Stringfellow, of East Orange, N.J., delivered an address June 10 before the Kiwanis Club of Austin, Tex., which I believe raises some interesting points relating to this subject. Mr. Stringfellow points out that, in his opinion, "the fact that we are tense again" because of the collapse of the summit conference "is not a loss, but a gain." I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Stringfellow's speech be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE NATURE OF OUR ENEMY

The principle of communism is not new. Some primitive societies practiced it. Marxism-Leninism communism is a little over a century old. "Scientific socialism," as it is called, stems from the writings of Karl Marx who, at the age of 24, became the editor of a leftwing newspaper in Cologne, Germany and launched a tirade against the government. The paper was suppressed. Marx then went to France for 7 years. He then went to England where he remained until his death—at the age of 65.

One of Marx' few friends was Friedrich Engels whom he met in 1842 when he was editor of the leftwing newspaper. They became intellectual comrades. Engels supported Marx financially.

Marx and Engels were atheists and, of course, revolutionists. Marx is known as the "originator" of communism and today his memory is highly respected by Communists everywhere. Engels is appropriately called the collaborator of Marx. Engels had an encyclopedic memory. His extensive knowledge of industrial techniques supplied Marx with important information. Engels also wrote, not only under his own name, but in some instances, under Marx' name. Together they conceived and formulated the Communist doctrine.

Engels lived for years with a woman out of wedlock. Upon her death, he lived with her sister. Years later he married her on her deathbed.

For years Marx was in ill health. He did not have a regular job. He depended upon pittance, especially from Engels. He lived from pawn shop to pawn shop.

It was in this sordid atmosphere that the philosophy of communism was born which today controls two out of five peoples of the world.

The Communist leaders, from Marx to Khrushchev, have proclaimed that capitalism and communism are incompatible, that sooner or later one or the other must be destroyed. Within the last year Khrushchev has boasted that he and his fellow travelers will bury us.

Communism, as we know it today, made little progress until it was recognized by the Government of the United States in 1933.

Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover knew that one of the greatest assets the Communists could have would be for the U.S. Government to recognize the Communist government of Russia. They knew that this would give them freedom to infiltrate our newspapers, radio, moving pictures, schools, colleges, government, church, and labor organizations.

In a letter dated October 10, 1933, to Stalin's stooge, the president of the All Union Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., President Roosevelt said: "I contemplate the desirability of an effort to end the present abnormal relationship between the 125 million people of the United States and the 160 million people of Russia. * * * If you are of a similar mind," said President Roosevelt, "I should be glad to receive any representatives you may designate to explore with me personally all questions outstanding between our countries."

Seven days later the president of the All Union Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. replied stating that he agreed with President Roosevelt and appointed M. M. Litvinov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to represent him in the negotiations. Following several conferences at which the Russians were wine and dined at the White House and Hyde Park and shown every courtesy, President Roosevelt wrote Litvinov on November 16, 1933 in part as follows: "I am happy to inform you that as a result of our conversations the Government of the United States has decided to establish normal diplomatic relations with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to exchange ambassadors."

Litvinov replied to the Roosevelt letter the same day saying: "I share the hope that the relations now established between our people may forever remain normal and friendly, and that our nations henceforth may cooperate for their mutual benefit and for the preservation of the peace of the world."

You will observe from the foregoing that we, not the Communists, initiated formal diplomatic relations with them.

The Soviets have not kept a single major agreement entered into with us since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

At the time the President gave official recognition to Soviet Russia, the Communist dictatorship, under Joseph Stalin, had not consolidated its hold over Russia. The freedom-loving Ukrainians were resisting collectivism and Khrushchev, Stalin's lieutenant, was conducting a systematic, man-made famine in which 7 million Ukrainians died. The Soviet Union was virtually bankrupt. There was worldwide distrust of the

Bolsheviks. The United States recognition gave them respectability, and monetary credit. We gave or sold them much of our industrial know-how, and that which we did not give or sell them, their agents stole.

In 1945 and 1946, Great Britain and the United States became so anxious to maintain their wartime friendship with Stalin that they permitted Soviet Russia, still a second-rate primitive nation, to place its agents in the governments of all eastern European countries. In a short time the Communists had control of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Yugoslavia and were exterminating millions of people who might have resisted communism.

At the Yalta Conference in 1945, the United States permitted Russia to take over Chinese Manchuria. Then the Moscow-trained Communists were supplied with Russian arms. The United States cut off aid to our friend, Chiang Kai-shek, head of Nationalist China, and communism quickly established its control of much of Asia. This was one of the most remarkable actions in the history of the world.

In 1957 and 1958, Cuba fell under the Communists' control—after the United States had withdrawn armed support to the Cuban Government and otherwise aided Castro and his Communist cohorts. The State Department gave official recognition to Castro's military dictatorship before his bearded bully boys had reached Havana in force.

Scarcely any well informed person in America has any doubt now that Cuba is being built into a Communist bridgehead, just 90 miles from Florida. The disturbing factor about the Cuban development is that some important segments of our molders of public opinion helped to turn Cuba over to Castro and his Moscow-controlled agents. Just as our Government helped to turn China over to the Communists 10 years earlier. We do not appear to learn anything from our experience with the Communists.

Respected American publications, in 1957 and 1958, built up Castro as a romantic rebel—a Robin Hood, leading his fight for social justice in Cuba. While their aid to world communism was unwitting, it nonetheless damaged our security. Their widely published complimentary article on Castro went out of their way to dispel any idea that Castro's movement had a Communist complexion—although Castro's record to the contrary was readily available.

Beneath all of the events having to do with the U-2 plane lost in Russia on May 1, are root errors of what appears to be the desire of some persons of appeasing Russia over the last 20-odd years. Since we accepted the untenable military position in Berlin, we have sometimes listened to those having the policy of appeasement, concession, acquiescent, insults, and humiliations that Britain followed so disastrously toward Hitler.

Pressure for this policy has come largely from the liberals and the political leftists.

Khrushchev, like Stalin, has successfully broken every promise and treaty the moment it suited his end to do so. He feigned troop withdrawal from Hungary to give him time to bring in more tanks to machinegun patriots in the streets. Yet we have been urged to negotiate with this monster as if he were a man of good faith, good will, high

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character, peace loving, and as if his word or his signature were worth something.

In view of the actual threat we face, the fact that we are tense again is not a loss, but a gain.

We have, I hope, been saved from a worthless agreement at the summit conference, which might have caused us to live in a fool's paradise while Russia built up for a devastating surprise attack.

We should never have agreed to the summit conference. No matter how we may try to disguise the facts, we agreed to that conference under the Khrushchev threat to kick us out of Berlin. We should have told him that we are there in accordance with our occupational rights and there was nothing to discuss.

Let us hope that we are at least through with summit conference dreams. Our appeasement has encouraged Khrushchev to recklessness.

Let us at last launch a real propaganda counteroffensive of our own. Let us expose the nonsensical claims of Communist economic growth instead of swallowing them whole. Let us have the courage to defend capitalism and explain the superiority of economic freedom.

Instead of trying to call off the cold war, which we can't, let us recognize at last that it is being relentlessly fought against us by an enemy determined on world conquest.

Let us realize that our only hope of peace and security is to accept the ideological challenge and seek not a truce but a victory. Then and only then will we be worthy of our heritage. Then, and only then, will we preserve our liberty.

Will T. McKinney

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK E. SMITH

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1960

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, one of the Nation's outstanding leaders in the field of flood control and conservation, Mr. Will T. McKinney of Anguilla, Miss., died on Thursday, June 16. For many years Mr. McKinney had been chairman of the Delta Council Flood Control Committee and through that organization had worked closely with leaders in the flood control field throughout the country.

It was my pleasure to work closely with him in all of these activities. One of the great satisfactions I have obtained in my work in this field was to see the Congress approve this year plans for the first construction work on the Yazoo backwater project, work which had been Mr. McKinney's goal for many years.

Mr. McKinney was an active civic leader in many fields.

Under unanimous consent I include an editorial from the Delta Democrat-Times at Greenville, Miss., and from the Deer Creek Pilot of Rolling Fork, Miss.

[From the Delta Democrat-Times]

W. T. McKinney

The varied talents and energies of affable W. T. "Billy" McKinney, as tirelessly applied to his beloved Delta country and to Mississippi have been of incalculable value to this area. His death on Wednesday night is a great loss.

Active in many areas, Mr. McKinney was a merchant, a farmer and a banker. He served a year as president of the Delta Council and was vitally interested in agricultural research. He was one of the guiding lights in the formation of the Delta Research Foundation and headed its board of trustees from the time it organized until his death.

He was a devoted leader of a continuing campaign to keep the rivers and streams from flooding the rich lands of the lower Mississippi Valley and as chairman of the Delta Council Flood Control Committee, he made many trips with the Mississippi River Commission, urging funds for levees and re-vestment work along main line Mississippi River and its tributaries.

One of his lifelong efforts paid off recently when the Vicksburg engineer district advertised for bids on the first project in the backwater area of the lower delta, a project that will protect thousands of acres that are often flooded by high water on the Yazoo River.

Mr. McKinney was a dedicated leader with a brilliant mind and a soft-spoken manner of getting things accomplished.

[From Deer Creek Pilot]

HISTORY AND MR. WILL

(EDITOR'S NOTE--The following editorial was written last weekend in hopes that it would reach Mr. Will McKinney in time for him to know about it. We were too late, however, because Mr. Will died early this morning. We do feel, however, that somehow, somewhere, Mr. Will will know—and will know also, that history will record him as being one of the area's and the State's most outstanding and valuable citizens.)

A news story crossing our desk last week brought with it the thought that all too often the men and families who have contributed much to not only their neighbors and fellow citizens but the entire area as well, receive too little recognition for their efforts and accomplishments.

The news story in question was one concerning the important work being done on a Mississippi Economic Council committee by Mr. Will McKinney of Anguilla. And it seems to us that although nothing we can say editorially could ever spell out in just measure the thanks and appreciation this entire area—as well as the State—owes to such a man, the least we can do is try.

Of course, the public generally knows of those responsibilities and duties in the public interest accepted by Mr. Will—such as the presidency of such service organizations as the Delta Council and importance posts in the Mississippi Economic Council and on the State Banking Board. But while few may know of his ungrudging work in expanding the usefulness of backshot soil and his persistent and active interest in drainage and backwater projects, few also are they who have not benefited both directly and indirectly from his efforts.

These are but the tangible—the concrete and material—things to which one may point in paying tribute to Mr. Will McKinney. However, we suspect that when history marks the record of not only Mr. Will but the entire McKinney family, it will be the intangible, the spiritual and the emotional manner in which the name itself has been synonymous with the growth of this area almost from the very beginning which will write the most glowing passages.

From the days when Anguilla was known as McKinneyville—the days when, indeed, people used McKinney script as legal tender—there have been McKinneys such as Mr. Will to shoulder even more than their share of the load—to do voluntarily those thankless and unsung jobs always incidental to progress—at the same time setting a pattern of cultured grace in his personal comportment.

Having said all of this—and having recognized the exquisite genuineness of this man with the manners and charm of a Lord Chesterfield—we think that perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of Mr. Will is the breadth of character he displays in dealing with persons with whom he has at times vigorously disagreed—retaining always his soft-voiced friendliness toward the man no matter how firmly he opposed his views.

May we say "thanks" Mr. Will? Thanks on the behalf of the entire area—not only for the material things you have accomplished in the public's behalf, but, more important, for having been the man that you have.

Sheriff Robert S. Moore, of Desha County, Ark.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 23, 1960

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, Sheriff Robert S. Moore of Desha County, Ark., was recently elected president of the National Sheriffs Association at the annual meeting of the association in Denver. The association could not have made a better selection. Sheriff Moore has held many posts in law-enforcement groups in Arkansas and is eminently qualified by training and experience for holding the top office in the National Sheriffs Association.

This is not only an honor for Sheriff Moore, but it is an honor for the entire State of Arkansas. I know that he will carry out his duties in a capable and efficient manner and I wish him every success during his tenure in office.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial and a news article from the Arkansas Gazette concerning his selection be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Arkansas Gazette, June 17, 1960]

SHERIFF MOORE'S HONOR

Desha County's veteran sheriff, Robert S. Moore, has been elected president of the National Sheriffs Association, and with that announcement from Denver this week came the welcome word that the NSA would hold its annual convention at Little Rock in 1961.

Arkansans will hail both developments, the election of Sheriff Moore because it brings national recognition to one of the State's most respected peace officers, and the convention site selection because here again we shall have the opportunity to play host to a sizable group of out-of-State visitors—some 2,000 next June.

Sheriff Moore has held numerous posts and gained many honors within law enforcement groups in his home State. He has served as president of the Arkansas Sheriffs Association and the Arkansas Peace Officers Association. He is today executive secretary of the ASA. In these positions he became active in national peace officer work, and his election by delegates from 26 States at Denver climaxes 10 years service on the board of governors of the National Sheriffs Association.

The esteem Bob Moore enjoys among lawmen nationally and the selection of the

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